THE RUTLAND HERALD.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1876.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STATE EXPENSES.

The report of the joint special comweek has been printed. It is an import. expenses for those two years. ant document, and should be read by general statutes. The committee says peace and grand jurors a large income from the State, and it is against their interest to stop the traffic in intoxicatsystem of fees under this law, whatever about it is that persons who are naturally included to mind what they consider tory law. The majority of the pecple do not believe that it is a crime to sell liquor contrary fore in the way of fees, division of fines, etc., in order to have the law enforced. In this town for example there are very be, in the nature of things, generally the have no hesitation in saying that the manner in which the law is now generally enforced is wrong. There are but tion of considerable importance. We few prosecutions, except such as are lit seems to some of your committee based upon the disclosures made by persons arrested for intoxication. A suffically enforced is wrong. There are but deputy sheriffs. sons arrested for intoxication A sufficient ground of complaint can easily be
ient ground of c discovered without subjecting the State, by the communities for whose benefit

Another important part of the report in the amount paid for these is very great The cause of it, in the language of that are valuable there are pricted in use of the General Assembly, state offisome cases more copies than are neces- cers and county clerks, be let by consery. In regard to this subject the comsent-d in the report, which we publish harawith in full, as fullows .

pense of arresting and keeping in jail

To the Senats and House of Representatipes :

The Senate committee appointed by virtue of a joint resolut on to report n lative to the increase of our State expenditures would respectfully repor that they have given the subject as much consideration as possible, consi tent with their other dones, and they submit herewith a statement of the rent expenses of the State for the fisca year ending August 31, 1860, and all for the fi-cal year ending July 31, 1876 adding also the expenses inchem to the regular session of the Legisla vie 1874, as there was no session in the year It appears from these statements that

the expenses for the year ending August 81, 1860, deducting special appropris tions not properly chargeable to the current expenses of the year, were \$142,982 48; that the expenses for the year encing July 31, 1876, no king atmilar deductions, were \$244 054 78, and that adding the expenses incident to the regular session of the Legistatore (or not those of the extra session of 1875 \$81,322.23 would make the total current expenses of a year, including the regular session amount to \$326,276 96. making the total increase \$183,294.48, or nearly one hundred and twenty-mue per cent. The increase in our expenses in 1875, without any session, over the expenses of 1860, including the expenses of the regular session, is \$101 972 25. The biennial session of 1874 was only by. In these statements we have not lative directory. included any payments on account of principal or interest of the Etate debt, or other payments not properly chargeable to the current expenses.

While much of this increase is caused of them. by the progress of the State in caring the agricultural and other material in | no contract is made. terests of the State, the establishment and maintenance of reformatory institutions, as well as the increased expenses penses can be reduced more and more.

penses are and what they are for, giving them, and the Legislature of 1878 will the preservation of its value. be better prepared to act upon the quesamination we can give the matter at

this time.

summary of the receipts and disburse- | tom. to the correctness of the result unless their charge.

laneous," and the same remarks will ap-

ply in respect to other expenses. The increase in court expenses is very marked. In 1860, there were, after deducting all fines, costs and fees, \$65,-750 24; in 1866, about \$105,000 00; in 1872, about \$128,000 00; and in 1876, about \$133 583 92, an increase over 1860 of \$68,013 68. The different items of mittee relating to the increase of State | this increase may be seen by comparing | to the increase in the per diem of the expenses, which was submitted last the items under the classification of court

The great increase in the costs of all the people of the State. The increace sheriffs and jailers demand careful conof State expenses has been enormous sideration. The expense of enforcing general assembly for the biennial period McFarland of Sonnson moved the bill be during the past fifteen years. The total | the provisions of chapter ninety-four of | at the present rates are less than for the increase in the current expenses of the the general statutes, in the manner in two annual sessions under the old rates. from \$3,000 to \$ last year above the current expenses for the year ending August 21 1860 was the year ending August 31, 1860, was creasing drain upon the state treasury, cessity of comparing, arranging and \$183 294 48, or nearly one hundred and | without corresponding benefit to the classifying accounts and examining twenty nine per cent. The increase in State. Judging from all the light we vouchers so as to be able to present a court expens s over 1860 was \$68,013. can get upon this subject, the law in true statement of our expenditures. We ing. 68. The committee attributes a large far enforced as to give sheriffs, jailers, cause bills have been introduced and disshare of the increase in court expens 3 justices of the peace and grand jurors to the manner in which the local offi- a large income from the State, and in connection with matters referred to cers in some of the counties enforce the and it is against their interest in this report, our principal object beprovisions of chapter ninety-four of the to stop the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and thus "kill the goose that lays the golden egg" for them. We rethat "the law in some of our larger gret that the returns are so defective counties is only so far enforced as to that it is impossible even to approxigive sheriffs, jailers, justices of the mately estimate the sum total of this drain. In Rutland county we find that the amount of costs allowed in proceedings before justices of the peace and judges of the municipal court in proing drinks, and thus 'kill the goose that | ceedings under chapter ninety four are lays the golden egg' for them." The about \$5,125 00, while the costs of all other crimical examinations before such officers are only about \$1,050 00. The abuse they may be subject to, is most total number of orders drawn by the important, if not absolutely necessary to county clerk in this county is 639, of the enforcement of the law. The trouble | which 567 are for costs under chapter ninety four- It costs the State to pay each one of these orders, no matter how small in amount, the sum of at least one to be their own business, will not under- dollar . The accounts of the sheriffs, take the enforcement of the prohibi- jailers and county clerks do not show tre amount of expenses as to the of fenses committed.

In Chittenden county, the jailers' account for the board of prisoners in jall to depend for the existence of his emto the provisions of this chapter, excep- show that the State paid for the board as it is made such by the statute. There of persons arrested for intoxication must be some special inducement ther - \$3,086 30; for board of persons arrest-In this town for example there are very only \$1,214 20. The construction of few men who take any active part in the law allowing for the board of pristhe enforcement of the law. This must oners is in some countles unjust; thus, if a person is arrested at night and discharged in the morning, the evening and Porte more extensively thon by any cise, as it is in all parts of the State. morning are not the same day, but two other people on the face of the earth. How it can be different without making | distinct days, and the State pays for the the law practically inoperative is a quest two days' board of a person who may have had only lodging and breakfast.

these courts were established. The aland in many instances towns, to the extried before two of these courts is also a and excludes or represes every other tax upon the State.

The increase in the amount paid for is devoted to the expense of the public printing and stationery is very great printing and stationery. The increase The cause of this is due in a great degree program by the Suitan will do more than to the freedom with which the people's are other step which has ever been tamoney is voted to print reports, some of | ken to acrest the degradation of the which are of little value, and of those the report, "is due in a great degree to that are valuable there are printed in the freedom with which the people's some cases more copies than necessary. We recommand that all the printing of the State, so far as practicable, and also the furr ishing of stationery for the

> tract to the lowest responsible bidder, separate bids being secured for furnishing stationery, and we recommend that the practice of, "spreading" in printing reports be abandoned. In illustration we cite the following examples: In the Auditor's report for 1866 his orders, six nundred and eleven in number, occupy a little more than twenty-three pages, while the same number of orders in the last blennial report occupy forty-four pages in 1875 and forty seven in 1876, more than doubling the cost of paper and composition upon the same basis as to price. Only twenty-nine county clerk's orders are printed on a page in the last report, against thirty six to the page in 1863. This can be corrected by the proper officers refusing to approve or pay bills where it is practiced,

In reports let under the contract of composition and sixty cents for tables. In publications not included in the contract prices allowed and paid in 1875, as

Legis stive Directory Governor and Council...... Instruce com'sreport..... manion report, plain 40 pistration report.....

The contract price for paper was \$3.two days longer than that of 1860, so | 45 per ream. The prices allowed and that the comparison so far as expenses, paid per ream was \$7.50 for fish comincident to Legislative sessions, is con- missioners' report, \$6.00 for insurance cerned is not materially affected there- commissioners' report, \$12.00 for legis-

In regard to some of these publics. tions an additional price could undoubtedly be charged, but we can see no reason for so great an increase in most This evil can be remedied by the offi-

for the interests of the people in the cers making the contracts for this primmatter of educa ion, the advancement of | ing, or by the auditor of accounts, where We recommend that only seven hun-

dred copies of the legislative directory be printed to be bound in muslin, and to in almost everything since 1860, owing be similar in contents to the small directo the depreciation of the currency and | tory of 1876, with the addition of the other causes, we think that at least "the | map of the state; the discontinuance of first step" in the right direction should | the publication of the insurance commisbe taken now, and that hereafter the ex- sioners' report; the reduction in the puzzle. The Republican leader beloing number and size of the agricultural re- to install the president he did his utmost The most we can really hope to ac- | port; the discontinuance of the publicomplish at this time is to bring the cations of schedules A, B and C, of the facts before the people in a way so plain | quartermaster general's report; that the that they can see just what our ex- registration report be hereafter publishthem an opportunity to reflect upon it as much as possible consistent with for a year it would not be strange if he on the adoption of the amendment as

The law provides that the reporter of the decisions of the supreme court "shall receive from the Stale an amount" otes in Congress if he gets a chance.

Mr French of Woods ock said the compatible on the judiciary had given this bin much consideration, and bad adopted a substitute which the committee believed tion than we are with the imperfect ex- the decisions of the supreme court equal to the actual cost of the publica-With this view we recommend the | tion, binding and transportation" of such | adoption of the joint resolution here- copies. We think it the duty of the with submitted, so that the report of the | auditor to ascertain and pay the 'actual Auditor of Accounts may hereafter ex | cost" and not simply pay such sum as hibit a more comprehensive and detailed | the reporter directs, as has been the cus-

ments of the State revenue. We would The increase in the expenses of the refer to the Auditor's report of 1860 as | State, in the case of the insane in conse- majority, clearly meant to choose the a model in this respect. By means of quence of the establishment of the re- Republican body of electors. In fact that report any person can ascertain the form schools have not been considered facts in regard to the expenses, while by the committee, as they have been bethe later reports are such as not only to require days of labor but uncertainty as House, who have the whole subject in forty years ago, a lawyer named Jons-

the vouchers are examined in d t.d. The question in regard to salaries and In order to ascertsia in regard to the expenses of State officers has been fully receipts and disbursements you must col- discussed and decided at this session, late and compare the reports of the and we do not feel called upon to ex-

"printing reports" and some in "miscel- to the people and it is for them to decide whether our progress as a people, morally and intellectually, during the last two decades have justified the expenses, and to them belongs the final decision of all these questions. If they desire any change, they are not dumb

The increase in legislative expenses in addition to na ters already treated is due to the increase in the per diem of the various bills brought before it for officers and members of the general F3 semply. We do not find that the present pay is anything more than the "reascriminal examinations, and the fees of onable compensation" mentioned in the constitution. The debentures of the gational Society in Corinth; passed.

H 332 relating to the Reform S hool; Mr

The delay in making this report has been unavoidable, arising from the necussed bearing upon nearly all subjects ing to present to you a statement of the facts as they exist. We will hereafter report any bills, by

us deemed necessary, if we find that they have not already been introduced. Respectfully submitted. SAMUEL WILLIAMS,) Senate ARTEMAS CUSHNAN, Committee JOHN LYNDE, ELIJAH D. BLODGETT, WILLIAM H. DUBOIS, 1

SAMUEL W BAILEY, Committee

ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE IN TURKEY.

The abolition of the slave trade by

JOHN W. NEWTON,

GEORGE CRANE

the Sultan of Turkey throughout his dominions was an unexpected measure, and it is sure to be sail that it was done in order to conciliate the good will of the Christian states on which he is likely pire. But all friends of their race will rejoice at what has been done, and give the Sultan the credit of trying to stop the most prelific source of misery and degradation hitherto existing in the world. The Providence Journal says that the traffic in slaves has been of late carried on by subjects of the Ottoman It is Turkish power that has maintained or protected this traffic over a large this most brutal traffic. It leads to inlowing of double costs in criminal cases | cessant wars among the interior tribes, kind of commerce with foreign countries. Its effectual abolition and surtribes of central and eastern Africa, and to render this improvement possible. Hitherto their only occupation has been to capture and sell slaves for the tunua;erable markets of the Tarkish empire. With this traffic effectually suppressed and destroyed, there will be at least a possibility of introducing a humanizing commerce and of promoting some civilizing agencies among these benighted and degraded populations.

THE following is a significant extract from the proceedings of Congress on the 6th of April, 1779: "The Speaker and the members of the House of Representatives attended in the Senate chamber; and the president elected for the purpose of counting the votes declared that the Senate and House of Representatives had met, and that he in their presence had opened and counted the votes of the electors for President and Vice President of the United States, which were 1874, the price of composition was, per as follows. (Here follows a list of the 1 000 ems, thirty-three cents for plain votes by States.) Whereby it appears that George Washington, E.q., was elected President and John Adams, Esq., Vice President of the United States." The first counting of the electoral votes is regarded as an important precedent because it was done while the constitution and the discussion which attended its adoption were fresh in the recollection of Congress, and because it was done in part by men who had a share in the making of the constitution. This first precedent is in support of the theory that whatever is done in the matter, tue counting as well as the opening of the votes, must be done by the president of the Senate,

THE Washington correspondence of the Boston Journal says that George H Butler, nephew of Gon. R. F. Butler, is anthority for the statement 'that at a secret meeting of leading D mocrats in New York, it was proposed to retain the egal services of G o. Butler in the imsending canvass of the electoral vote in Congress." George Butler says a "A than this could be made.

Mr saton of Danville demanded the said to have been that of Governor Tilden himself, who looked at it simply from a legal point of view, and Recorder Hackett remarked that professional etiquette and custom would not permit Gen. Butler to refuse the retainer. That would be a queer result of our electoral to defeat, and would doubtless cheerfully impeach in the political future." Gen. Butler is very fond of excitement ed biennially in one volume condensing and as he will not enter Congress again should take a part on one side or the oth-Mr French of Woodstock said the com-

THE people are getting tired of this pettifogging about ineligible electors. The New York Herald says that the plain intention of the people must rule in any of the legislation of this state, and one which was unusual in any of the legislation of this state, and one which was flable to abuse by justices of the people who gave a Republican majority, clearly meant to choose the committee being sufficient for the accommittee accommittee being sufficient for the accommittee accommi The New York Herald says that the they cast their votes for Hayes and than Stoddard endeavored to seize upon the office of grand juror. Jonathan brought the matter before the court, claiming that as the candidate who retreasurer, auditor of accounts and county of the vouchers and ty clerks, examine the vouchers and cassify the items and be very careful to add or deduct from the expresses of the add or deduct from the expresses of the account which appears the results of the expenses thereof.

The committee on education of both houses having examined all matters considered the majority of the very careful to make by the same fine and tapprisonment as in this bill. The exits of allowing a man to maintain the amisance of a light of the expenses thereof.

Church having heard the whole mafter the subject of the expenses thereof.

[Continued from second page.] LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT. SATURDAY, Nov. 25. HOUSE. Reading of Scriptures and prayer by the

chaplain.
Without giving the detail of reports -ideration. H 191, to amend section 14 chapter 91 g s, relating to probate courts; passed. H 246 relating to the Normal Schools of th's State; passed.
H 231, to incorporate the First Congre

amended by reducing the appropriation amend by increasing the appropriation to Mr Eaton of Danville opposed both the amendments, and favored retaining the amount at \$5,000, but would amend so as to allow a part to be expended for fenc-

Mr. Woodbridge of Vergennes said he Mr. Woodbridge of Vergennes said he had hoped the original bill would have commended itself to the favorable consideration of the House. But the vote of yesterday striking out the arpropriation of \$25,000 for a new building was a sufficient indication of the feelings of the House. He, of course, would prefer the appropriation of \$8,000 for building a barn and ruising the root of the green house, appropriation of \$8,000 for building a barn and rising the root of the green house, but he thought he could not get it, and hoped the House would stick to the \$5,000. Mr Martin of Chelsea said he was in favor of an appropriation for a new building, but the school could probably get along for the next two years without it. But there was an absolute necessity for a new barn, as all could see who went there and there is need of more sleeping-rooms and hospital accommodations, which could be obtained by raising the old green-house, go it is called, one story and give the need-ed accommodations. He favored the sum

of \$5.0 1.

Special order—Pending the consideration of the bill. Mr Colten called up H 225, changing the shire town in the county of Orleans, it being the special order for ten o'clock. He said there was but one place in his judgment to which the shire could be noved, which was Nawyork, and endeavored to show from the lopography of the county that such would be the case. He moved to amend the first section by insarting a provise that the bill shall be inserting a proviso that the bill shall be submitted to the vote of the people previous to its taking effect. He claimed that it was a question which the people of the county should be allowed to settle for themsalves, which could only be done by the agreen ment he proposed. he amen ment he proposed.

Mr Sesson of Derby sald he had occasion

to visit the county buildings at Irasburgh during the last summer, and he found them is a state of dilapidation, which rendered them whelly unfit for their uses, he wanted this House to settle the question without re erence to the people of the county, and the divided interest; that xist among the people there. Mr Chamberlin of Sharon favored the ill in its original form as being the most

equitable method of settling the question and the manner usually resorted to in the manner matters, there and similar matters.

Mr Blake of Bartons id that this is an old question, and had become the "iffepressible conflict" in the county. He thought that the House ought to have conflictnce in Hon J W Stewart, Hon Redof a dislaterested committee, and was

Mr Woodbridge of Vergennes opposed Mr Woodbridge of Vergennes apposed the amendment proposed by Mr Collon as being opposed in the settled policy of this state. At such questions should be settled by the least ature, and finally settled here. He then favored the bill at length, further opposing file amendment, but our space formers a full report of his camarks.

Mr Blödgett of St Johnsbury said this is no new question to the legislature; but he shought this bill an equitable method of settling the question so that we shall not be vexed with it in years to come.

Mr Colton of Trashargh defended the Mr Colton of Iresburgh defended the town of Iresburgh against the chur-mede of daline's of busint gand the ... sufficiency of hotel accountedations. He then read from the record of the vete taken on this question two years and Ar cinasead of Townshend opposed the bill at tagth; and if it passes he should

favor letting the people of the equaty finally settle the question as proposed by Mr Calderwood of Steensboro said he took very little in rest in this may er of removal, as he hoped the led settle Greensboro to Caledonia county world pass. The people of his town wanted the tout the and passed, question settled some way—either more if 345 relating to hab ine buildings, or repair the ones we now have. They wanted peace in the county and they never could have it until this question is settled some way; and he wanted it finally settled here and by this bill, and without being reserred back to

the people of the county.

Pending the question on the adoption of the amendment, on motion of Mr Henry of Chester, adjourned. AFTERNOON. H 255, changing the share town in the

county of Orleans, was taken up, the quesment proposed by Mr. Colton of Iras-Mr Martin of Londonderry opposed the amendment, and said the question had virtually been settled in the election of representatives from that county; this question entered into the election in svery town in that county, and no man was elected to represent the town whose views were opposed to the mejority of the town he represents. A mejor ty of the repre-sentatives of the county have reported in favor of this bill, and so he claimed the question should not be referred back to the macrie. Mr Howt of Chattabury farmed the

amongment, as mine but just to the pro-ple of the county, who are opposed to a change of county sent; that only a lew ambilious men were keeping up this continual strike in the county about the the removal of the buildings.

Mr B ake of Barton deni, d that this was a measure of ambitious men, but was a measure demanded by the people. He wanted it settled here and now.
Mr clusted of Townshend explained the provisions of the bill and amendment and spake at length in favor of the arrendment if the bill is to be passed. Mr Woodbridge of Vergennes said the right of pention and remonstrance is open to the people of the county, and we should give ear to both, and then finally decide all questions here in these halls. There is trouble in regard to the shire town of Or-leans county, and we are now a ked to semen in whom the whole State have confidence, and submit to them the question of final decision; it seemed to ith that no more equitable proposition

previous question, which was seconded, and the main question was ordered, being on the adoption of the amendment br pesed by Mr Colton, it was agreed to then taken up, the question being on the amendment proposed by Mr Martin of Londonderry to make the appropriation \$8,500; that amendment was withdrawn Mr McFarland of Johnson then withdraw his proposal of amendment to reduce the appropriation from \$5.00 to \$3,000, and posed to insert the words "and to

aske such other improvements trustees may deem proper which was ha bill was then passed. Me Martin of Chelsea calle I up H 187 ic abate and suppress autances, the ques-tion being on agreeing to the amendment or substitute bill proposed by Mr Martin. Mr Murtin proposed sweeral amendments to his proposed amendment which were agreed to, and the question then recurred

was as near correct as in could be made He objected to the americant proposed, because it gave to justices of the peac-power to fine a man to the extent of \$200 nd to imprison him for a term of three plishment of the object sought by the

riends of the bill.

Mr Maitle of Chelses favored the subby the committee. It seemed him that the opposition to this bill stose from the opposition to the principle of imprison-ment for selling intexicating drinks, and not so much to the decays of the bill. The objection of Mr Franch, that it is giving too much autho. It to justices of the pouce is not vuid, masmuch as we are different departments items which appear in others. The classification in the past in others of the expenses thereof, and the past in others of the expenses thereof, and the care and protection of the indicated the past of the expenses thereof, and the care and protection of the indicated the past of the expenses thereof, and the care and protection of the indicated the past of the expenses thereof, and the care and protection of the indicated the past of the expenses thereof, and the care and protection of the indicated the past of the expenses thereof, and the care and protection of the indicated the past of the expenses thereof, and the care and protection of the indicated the past of the expenses thereof, and the care and protection of the indicated the past of the expenses thereof, and the care and protection of the indicated the past of the expenses thereof.

Upon the whole question as advanced by the expenses thereof.

Upon the whole question as advanced by the expense the past of the expenses thereof.

Upon the whole question as advanced by the expense the indicated past of the substitute bill. Mr New indept of the substitute bill. Mr New indicates the past of the substitute bill. Mr New indicates the past of the substitute bill. Mr New indicates the past of the substitute bill. Mr New indicates the past of the substitute bill. Mr New indicates the past of the substitute bill. Mr New indicates the past of the substitute bill. Mr New indicates the past of the substitute bill. Mr New indicates the past of the substitute bill. Mr New indicates the past of the substitute bill. Mr New indicates the past of the substitute bill. Mr New indicates the past of the substitute bill. Mr New indicates the past of the substitute bill. Mr New indicates the past of the substitute bill. Mr New ind

great leveler, but it never levels up; it always levels down, and its plane is always levels down of the support. This bill would prevent such cases and he hoped it would pass.

Mr Estey of Bratileboro said the bill that had been passed enabled the trustees to relieve the school of the cases referred to the law requiring the kindred of the boy to become responsible for their support to the always levels down as a they had a large proportion of the who is always levels down, and their ricads of their support. This bill would pass.

Mr Estey of Bratileboro said the bill that had been passed enabled the trustees to relieve the school of the cases referred to the law requiring the kindred of the boy to become responsible for their support to the always law in the bill always law in the bill always law in the bill always law in the town and their ricads of their support. This bill would pass.

Mr Estey of Bratileboro said the bill that had been passed enabled the trustees to relieve the school of the cases referred to the law requiring the kindred of the boy to become responsible for their support to the always law in the bill and been passed to relieve the school of the cases referred to relieve the school of the cases to relieve the school of the cases to relieve the school of the cases and he had been passed enabled the trustees to relieve the school of the ca from Caelses, and he could most cheerfully support the last amendment. He favored the bill because it gives us protections. tion of human life, and protection from these dens of ceath and degradation, which lead only to death and destruction.

move temptation from the steps of his own beloved son, whom he desired to rear in the path of virtue and temperance. He was very earnest in his advocacy of the Mr Celley of Fairlee, demanded the previous question, which was seconded, and the main question was put, and the amend ment proposed by Mr Martin was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.
H 381, establishing the Vermont Board

He favored it also because it will give protection to himself, in that it will re-

of Agriculture was taken up.

Mr Paul of Pomfret, opposed the bill as being such a radical change in the Board of Agriculture as he was sure would not meet the approval of the farmers of this State. He thought no such change was required or demanded by the people. He moved to strike out the first and second sections of the bill and insert in iteu thereof three sections modifying the bill so as to practically reenact the present law, with an increase of the salary of the Mr Skeels of Highgate opposed the amendment, and said the original bill had not the approval of the committee and he thought its provisions best adapted to

the interests of the farmers of the state.

Mr Colton of frasburgh thought it not good policy to place the appointment of the secretary in the hands of the Governor, but preferred that it should be vested in the board of agriculture. He also objected to the provision for only one meet ing of the board each year, and he thought it not possible that competent men could be found to serve as a board of agriculure without compensation. He also objected to the compensation and allowance es to the secretary. He was opposed to Mr skeels of Highgate said that in other

States no compensation is paid to the members of the board, but they do pay the secretary who travels about the State organizing tarmers' clubs.

Mr Martin of Londonderry wanted the money expended in a manner that would result in the best interests of the farmers, and he believed it could be done and we could get more for the money, by employing the secretary to go among the farmers, and not spend the money in paying a per diem to the members of the box d. Mr Collurn of East Montpeller lavored the amendment. Mr Eatcheider of Arlington favored the

employment of a competent secretary to go into the various parts of the state and discuss agricultural questions. The amendment proposed by Mr Paul was then disagreed to, and the bill was read the third time and passed. The committee on ways and means reported a bill for the support of government, which was read twice, and, under a suspension of the rules, was read the third time and passed.
Hill, to pay Nathan Turner Sprague, Jr. the sum therein named, was reported to the committee with a written statemen

a lengthy report, watch was feld on the table and ordered to be printed. H 224, relating to the Vericent & tangete railroad; reported adversely and third reading refused. \$ 8 , relating to fraudulent sales of personal property; reported acversely and

third reading refused. H 297, to amend an act to compel children to attend school; approved November 23, 18,0; amended on report of committee and third reading ordered. H 371, to pay R J Cooley and H J Alexander the sum therein usmed, smend d on recommendation of committee by fixing the sum at \$76; read third time and passed.

8 54 relating the qualification of voters in school district meetings; reported adversely; third reading refused.

If 349, authorizing the appointment of commissioners to a tables as a gluon for the insunc; reported advancely; taird M 351, to pay certain persons for taking cars of the insans; reported adversely; third ranking resuced. If 135, to prevent idegar voting in certala cases; among on report of commilitie; third reading ordered. Favorably : read the third time and ressed.
If fell, an legal 20 the list of the town of
Powers: reputted favorably; read the H 315, relating to habilities of towns for insufficiency of highways; reported ad-versals; third reseming refused. If 361, to restore fleary Lovell to his is-

gal rights and privi eges; reported favorably; read third time and passed is \$47, defining graded schools and graded school districts; reported with amend-ments; third reading ordered. H 279, for the advangement of anatomical science; reported favorably; third readng ordered H2 2. foliating to savings banks; reported favorably with amendments; agreed to: third reading ordered. on of Mr. Long of Chittenden adjourned.

The Senate met, the President in the Bills, etc., introduced and referred-II 391, an act making provision for the top-port of the sovernigent; read twice and eterred to committee on fingace. H 371, an act to pay R 6 Cooley and H & Alexander the sum therein named; test twice and reserved to the committee on claims.

If 36t, an act to legalize the grand list of

the town of Pownal for the years 1875 and 1876; read twice and referred to committee on grace list. fl 355, an act relating to the reform school; road twice and referred to committen on reform school.

H 281, an act to rescore Heavy Loyall to his legat rights and privileges; read twice and is even to general committee, Reports - From committee on indicade against o 7%, on act relating to religinds ardered to be.
From the committee on Indictory, t favor of H 70, an act is amendment of se-24, chap : 6, g s; read the third time and

passed.
From the same, scainst S 110, an act in amendment of sec 7, chap 112, g s; third reading refused. From committee on agriculture, in favor of H 320, an act to establish a board of agriculture; recommitted.
From the committee on claims, a bil entitled "an act to pay Warren Noyes the sum therein named;" read twice and re-ferred to the committee on claims. From the committee on judiciary, without expression on 8 60, an act to suppress vagrancy.
On motion of Senator Sowics the Senate went into the committee of the whole to

consider the bill.
The committee of the whole reported The third reading of the bill was then back to the senate, S. 50, with propo als of fused—ayes of trays 68:

H 332, relating to the Reform School was Walton the bill was recommitted to the committee.
From the committee on judiciary, agalest \$148, an act relating to the salaries of judges of the Municipal Court; passage refused. From the committee on reform school in favor of H SE, an act relating to the reform school, read the third time and

> against 8 125, an act to incorporate the mortgage bondholders of the Vermont and Canada ratiroad; third reading re-From the committee on banks, in favor of H 26), as act to incorporate the Burlington Trust company, with proposals of amendment; agreed to. From the committee on hand taxes, to favor of H 242 an act laying a tax on the real estate in, and grand list of, Avary's Gore; read third time and passed. On motion the Senate adjourned.

From

HOUSE EVENING.

Hrio, changing the terms of the Saprema Court; reported with amendment providing for one term at Montpelier in May and one at Eitland in Uctober each year, which was agreed to; third reading ordered. H 192, to provide a railroad police and for the protection of passengers upon railroad trains and at railroad stations; reported by substitute hill, which was agreed to; third seading ordered.

H 345, to amend an agreement your 19.

reading related.

Slift, to a soud sec 33, chap 94, g s; thi 1 pland, an act to amend section 9, chapter reading ordered Hill relating to trustee process; Hasi to amend an act to amend chap 24, g. third reading refused.
11 AN in amenoment of secs 8 and 9, chap 1, g s, relating to elections; third reading refused.
11 320 to amend sec 14, chap 15, g s; third rending refuse 1. renting refuse 1.

Hill, to pay expenses of the Reform School, the bill having been recommitted to the sommittee on the Reform School with the amendment proposed by Mr Calderwood of Greensboro, was reported adversely. Mr Calderwood urged the passage of the substitute bill. Mr New-

they had a large proportion of the who were liable to be sent to the school. Be objected to the principal of the bill. Mr Dillingham of Waterbury said that the principle of this bill was recommended by the trusteer in a report submitted but a few days since. He said also that the same rule had been adopted in other states. He favored the bill, that the school may be a reform school and not a school for the reception and maintenance of paupers, to relieve towns from their support. This bill simply required towns to contribute to the support of the boys who are sent to the reform school, as a means of preventing improper sentences to the school; third reading ordered.

S 107, to incorporate the Chittenden county savings that; read third time and passed in concurrence.

porate the Brattleboro and Bennington railroad company, approved November 9, 1869; read third time and passed in con-H 381, for the better protection of buildings from fire in incorporated villages; third reading requeed, 8 157, to provide for the printing of the Directory of the General Assembly; third reading ordered. S 59, in addition to chap 110, g s; third reading ordered.

H 348, to pay Henry B Kent; third readng retused.

Sit4. to amend an act to incorporate the West Fairlee Savings Bank and Trust Co; read third time and passed.

H 299, to incorporate the second mortgage bondholders of the Vermont Central railroad company; third reading refused.

S 146. in amendment of sec 7, chap 8, g s, relating to the powers of commissioners; amended on recommendation of committee; third reading ordered. H 813, an act relating to assignment of wages; third reading refused Hi 210, providing for taxing bank stock; Hez, to pay the town of Rutland, re-ported by committee an claims by a state-ment of the case. Mr Sheldon of Rutland moved that the blank be filled by the sum of \$1,164.59, which was agreed to; read third time and pissed.

H 342, to pay samuel Taylor, reported with amendment fixing the sum at \$15, which was agreed to; lead third time and

If 330, in amendment of an act entitled an act relating to suits and proceedings in which a railroad may be a party or in-terested, approved Nov. 19, 1867; third reading ordered

H21, to change the name of Angle M

amb; read third time end passed. H 311, relating to elections; third read-H 378, for the protection of insane asyums; third reading refused. H 298, to establish a Municipal court for the village of Brattleboro; third reading H 83, to pay Daniel C Jones the sum therein named; reported by a substitute bill which was agreed to; read the third me and passed.
S 121, in addition to chap 94, g s. relating

s 36, to pay Samuel Burbank; read the third time and passed.

If 202, allowing the libellant and libellee to be witnesses in divorce cases; reported by a substitute bill, which was agreed to; third reading ordered. H 3H, to repeal an act relating to suits vember 18, 1850; third reading refus d. S 13s, is amendment of sec 19, chap 53, g s; third reading ordered. i) 17s, to regulate the practice of pharaccy and the sale of poisons; third read-

to disclosures under sec 23; third reading

The committee on agriculture reported to prevent and suppress the spread of centagious diseases among domestic animais; read twice and ord ed to de.

Mr Sheldon called up H le', to provide for the building of a juit for the county of Mr Abell of West Haven moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee.

Mr Peck of ira opposed the motion to recommit, as he believed that would be Mr Sheldon of Butland said the bill was perfected in the committee, and said the representatives from the county of Rutin said laws; also to inquire into the treat land stood if in favor of a new jad and 10 opposed to it, and one did not care. To recommit the oil would be but to receive the same report as ned aire dy

made; to recommit the fill was to delay and eventually to deleat the bill. Mr . prague of Brandon said the regained natice by publication in the newspapers of the county has not been given, and the voting of a lax and be fleggi. He fa-voted the recommitment of the bill. Mr. Sheldon cited cases where bills had heen passed without notice being pub-il-hed, and no trouble had arisen by reason of want of notice. The motion to rein mit was then agreed to.

if he is an endment of an act to incorporale the village of St Albans; read the third time and passed, a 38, to amendment of chap 94, g a; Amended; third reading ordered.

Mr french of Woodstock called up H

177 to provide for the remapping of the astern part of the State.
for Henry of Chester paid a "glowing en ogy to the provisions of the bill, and sang's requiem over 1 s last remains our to be commutted to its final resting

piece knoops the archives of the State. Mr Henry called for the yeas and mays on the turns reading or the bill, that he pight be ab a to compare the vote rethen on the same bill two years from this The yeas and nurs were taken, ave

get far the projection of ash during the spawning season; and dreading ordered. third reading ordered. H 38s, establishing a state board of health and vial statistics; pending the presti a on the third reading of the bill on motion of Mr Abell of West Haven, ad-

SENATE.

MONDAY, NOV. 27. Underlahed business-S 165, an act relating o mortgazes was taken up, and the ques-tion being on the proposed smendment of seaster Walton, it was agreed to, and the bill passed—yeas 15, mays 5. Il 278, an act to incorporate the Benningon Buttle Monument Association was taken up as a special order, read the third time and o dered to lie, and made the special order for half-past five o'clock S 106, an act to smend chap 83, g s, was taken up; third reading refused, heports-from committee on claims in

favor of S 167, an act to pay Warren Noyes the sum therein named, with proposals of amendment, which were agreed to, and he bil was read the third time and pass-From the committee on indiciary a substitute bill for 8 60, an act to suppress va-grancy; r ad twice and ordered to lie and nade the special order for two o'clock

From the committee on claims, in favor

of S 164, an act to pay the town of Pittsford the sum therein named; or tered to lie and made the special order for three o'clock this afternoon.

From the committee on indiciary, in favor of 866, an act in addition to chapter Po g s, relating to the powers of the court
of chancery, with proposals of amendment; pending the consideration of which
the bill was ordered to lie.

From the committee on fluence, in favor of H 39, an ast providing for the sup-port of government; ordered to lie. From the committee on judiciary, a bill entitled an act construing section 2 of an act enabling towns to aid in the construc-

tion of railroads, approved November 26, 1872; read twice and third reading or-From committee on claims, a bill entittied an act to pay Daniel P. Emerson the sum therein named; read third time and

8 99, an act in addition to and in amendment of an act relating to insurance, a ment of an act relating to insurance, a proved November 24, 1874; passed.

8 162, an act to estarlish a uniform system of k pling ratiroad accounts; passed.

8 165, an act to prohibit the use of any explosive material for the purpase of killing, catching or destroying fish; passed.

8 161, an act in addition to sec 4, chap 31, gs; passed.
Stor an set to pay William P Dilling-ham the sum therein named; passed.
It 3d, an set relating to the grand list;

M. gar passed.
If is, an act in amendment of an act
"for governleing the militia," approved
November 27, 1872; passed. H 2 ft, an act in relation to bowling alleys: passed.

H 246, an act relating to the normal schools of the State; passed.

H 350, an act relating to the standard m-asure of milk; passed. H 125, an accrelating to liens on prope

smendments, which were agreed to, and bill real third time and passed. S 80, for the establishment and construc-tion of a work-bouse; reported with two amendments—providing for seatences to the work-house af er September 1, 1878; fixing the number of commissioners at 3, instead of 5-both of which were agreed to also providing that the work-house shall be located in such county as will contri bute the sum of \$20,600, and reducing the appropriation from the State from \$40,40 to \$2,000, which was agreed to. Also providing that the 6 ectors shall be appointed by the Governor instead of being elected. ed by the General Assembly, which was

sgreed to.
Mr Wales of Burlington favored the bill and read extracts from the message of the Governor recommending the estab ish ment of a work-nouse, and commended the sugge tions therein contained to the consideration of the Mouse. The amend-ment had been made reducing the appro-priation to \$21.03 and locating it in each ounty as will contribute an additiona \$20,0() to make the bill more acceptable t the House and render it more ecceptable to the House and render it more certain of passage. He said there was but one coun-ty—the county of Rutland—that would be likely to make the necessary appropria-tion to secure the location; as they needed a new jail, and could unite with the State in building a work-house which could be

used as a jail.

Mr i yade of Marlboro moved two or three amendments, changing certain dates for making reports, for the convenience of the Auditor of Accounts, which were Mr Ladd of Alburgh briefly opposed the

bill as unnecessary at this time.

Mr Sherwood of Fairfield opposed the bill as laying a tax on the people which was not required at this time, and which the people were unable to bear.

Mr Batchelder of Arington said he had carefully examined this bill, and hoped it would pass. The jalls of the State are filled with prisoners who are idle and produce no revenue, when with the workhouse they might be relieving the State of the expense of their support and con-tribute to the good of the prisoner both morally and physically. He believed the work-house could and would be made self

sustaining.

Mr Ladd of Alburgh thought a workhouse would be a good thing, at some
time, but not in the present depressed
state of our finances. He did not like to
be in company with any county, but preferred to build it independency when i Mr Sheldon of Rutland said there is no ompanionship in the bill, as the county nust pay the money into the State tr. as ry, and it then become the property of

the state. Mr Batchelger or Arungton referred t the matter of tramps, who would not wish to be sentenced to a work-house, but who would seek a sentence to a jail to get their support during the winter.

Mr Adams of Enosbu gn thought it a little premature to establish such an institution so late in the session, and with so little consideration as it must now receive. He t ought it better, if it is to be stablished, that it should be done in con nection wi'h some other State institution He preferred to let the matter lay over for

nother two years. Mr Chamberlin of Sharon said the Governor has recommended such an institu-tion as is provided for in this bill, and favored the blil for the projection it would afford from tramps. It would relieve our jails from a class of prisoners who get in there to be supported without Mr Hapgood of Underhill thought if we are ever to do anything in the establish-ment of a work-house it is proper that it should be done at the present time. He

should vote for the bill. Mr Evans of Moletown demanded the yeas and pays on the question of the third reading of the bill, which were taken— year 121, nays 86. So the bill was ordered to a third reading. The bill was then read the third time and presed in concurrence with proposals of amendment. Joint Resolution—By MrHenry of Chester: Resolved by the Senate and House of Repre-sentatives that the Governor be directed to conount three commissioners whose day shall be to inquire into the statutes no force in relation to the confinemen and treatment of the insune of the Land and see what changes are neclesary if any

ment of our mane, and determine what if any, legislation is necessary, and transmit this report to the next session of the legislature. Favored by Mr Henry of Chester and Mr Batley of Fair Haven; opnosed by Mr Lynde of Marlboro and Mr a artin of Londonderry.

On motion of Mr Abell of West Haven, it was ordered to lie Mr Calderwood of Greensboro moved to reconsider the vote refusing the third reading of H 255, to change the shire town in the county of Oriesns. He did so for the purpose of moving an amendment, di recting the Judges of the Orleans County Court to expend \$10 9 is repairs on the buildings at irasburgh.

The motion to reconsider was opposed by Mr Colton of Irasburgh, and disagreed

8 168, in smendment of section 14, chapter 18 g s, relating to burial grounds; read third time and passed. H 117, to psy Nathan Turner Sprague, Jr., the sum therein named; read third

Mr Eaton of Danville interrogated the committee en claims in regard to the claim, and the form in which it was pre-sented to them. He also drew from them the fact that persons in the State had fur-nished money to keep the building open and in running order, and c aimed that if Mr pregue is paid the money he had ex-pended, others who had contributed to run the building should also be paid.

Mr Woodbridge of Vergennes favored the will as being but just to Mr Sprague though it may not be legally a claim on the state. It is simply a question of State the State. It is simply a question of State pride and State dignity, and he hoped we nouls pass the vill.

Mr French of Woodstock said he drew up the bill and introduced it without any as a matter of justice to him. Governor

Peck was asked to call an extra session of the legislature to make appropriation for this building, but he did not deem it bes to do so. Mr spr e stepped forward and furnished the alding, to the great comfort of all Vermonters who visited the Centennia', and now it is but right and proper that we should pay him what he xpended there. Mr Chamberlin of Sharon said the Vermont headquarters on the Centennial where a techments and levys are dissolved by the provisions of this section may be proved and allowed with the debis against the debtor which was agreed to

grounds had been a great convenience and comfors to the people of the State. To pass this bill would be to entail a cost of only about six and one-fourth cents on each person of the State, and he would is-Mr Swain of Rockingham said this is a matter of state pride, and the State itself

ought to own its share in the grand na-tions. Cen maial c ebration. We have made a large appropriation for the cele-oration of the Centenniai of the Sattle of Bennington next year, and he hoped we should not withhold this small sum to maintain the dignity of the State.

Mr Eaton of Danville said he believed Mr sprague had received the value of his money in being advertised all over the country as having furnished this building for the use of the people of the state visi-ing the Centennial. He hoped the bid would not pass, and on the question he emanded the yeas and nays.

Mr Hapgood of Underhill and Mr Adams I knosburgh, briefly opp sed the bill. The bill was then passed—sycs ill, nays On motion of Mr Sherwood of Pairfield. adjourned six minutes past 12 o'clock. AFTERNOOM,

Joint Resolution-By Mr Huling of Ben nington, that the Quartermaster General is hereby surhorized to take to Bennington during the week of the 16th of Angunext the cannon captured in the battle of Bannington, to be used under his supervision on the occa-i in of the Bennington H 330, in amendment of an act relating

passed.
From the same, in favor of H 392, an act to suits and proceedings in which a railroad is, or may be a party or interest named: read third time and passed.
Read the third time -S 133, an act in amendment of an act relating to suits and proceedings in which a railroad is, or may be a party or interest.

Approved Nov 19, 1857; read third time and passed.

H 350, in amendment of an act relating to suits and proceedings in which a railroad is, or may be a party or interest.

Approved Nov 19, 1857; read third time and passed.

H 350, in amendment of an act relating to suits and proceedings in which a railroad is, or may be a party or interest.

Approved Nov 19, 1857; read third time and passed.

H 350, in amendment of an act relating to suits and proceedings in which a railroad is, or may be a party or interest. H .92, to provide for a railroad police, and for the better protection of passen-gers upon railroad trains and at railroad stations; read third time and passed.

H 279 for the advancement of asatomical science; read third time. Mr Abell of West Haven opposed the bill, as making a distinction against the poor, and as liable to abuse. Mr Swain of acckingham said he found this was a very common statute in other States, and those States which have not suc'l a statute are the exception.

have not sucla statute are the exception.
It is humane in all its provisions, and is entrus—t to careful men to carry into effect. We hold physicians responsible for their skill, and prosecute them for malpractice in case of want of skill; and yet by refusing to pass this bill we refuse them the knowledge we require them to prosess. On the question of the passage of the bill, Mr abell of West Haven demanded the year and nays, which were taken—year 59, nays 105, so the passage of the bid

Was refused.

H 202, relating to treasurers of savings H 125, an act relating to Hens on propety sold; passed.

Bills, etc., introduced and referred—H 62, an act to pay their win of Rutiand the sum therein named, read twice and referred to minities on claims.

H 205, an act relating to Hens on propetral forms and referred to minities on claims.

H 222, relating to treasurers of savings banks; read third time. Mr Paul of Pomfret moved to ament so as to include persons removing to any other town, which was agreed to; passed.

Mr Calledry 1 call dup H 335, to establish a State board of health and vital statistics. Mr Martin of Londonderry moved in the town of Orwell 10 dispose of the

H 274, an act to change the name of Angie M Lamb; read twice and referred to general committee.

H 324, an act in amendment of the charter of the village of St Albans; read twice and referred to committee on flance.
On motion the Senate adjourned.

MONDAY, Nov. 27, 1878.

H 307, in amendment of an act to incorporate the village of Brattleboro, and the acts in addition thereto; reported with amendments, which were agreed to, and bill read third time and passed.

S 80, for the establishment and construction of a work-bouse; reported with two time of a work-bouse; reported with two times of the bill was refused.

The following bills were then disposed of as follows: of as follows: H 389, for the better enforcement of the

acts concerning the capture of fish during the spawning season; read third time and H %7, defluing graded schools and graded school districts; read third time and passed.

H 120, changing the terms of the supreme court; read third time and othered to lie on motion of or French, of Woodstock. H 109, to pay the expenses of the reform school; the amount to be paid by town reduced from \$1 to 50c; passed.

H 202, allowing the libeliant and libelies in esses of divorce to be witnesses; read third in e and passed.

1297, to smand an act to compel child-

ren to attend school, approved Nov. 23, H 187, to abate and suppress nuisances; 5 117, to amend sec 19, chap 22, g s, relating to studies in common schools; passed in concurreace.

S 136, in amendment of chap 94. g s, relating to traffic in intoxicating drinks; read third time and passed in concurrence with proposals of amendment. 8 33, relating to jailers' fees; read third time and passed in concurrence. S 14t, to smend sec 33, chap 94, g s, relating to traffic in intoxicating drinks; read sing to traine in intoxicating drinks; read third time and passed in concurrence.

S127, to protect fi-h; read third time and passed in concurrence.

S129, in amendment of see 19, chap 13, g g, relating to probate courts; read third time and passed in concurrence.

S145, in relation to the rendition of fu-

gitives from justice; read third time and S 146, in amendment of section 21, chapter 8, g s, relating to the powers of com-missioners; read third time and passed to concurrence, with proposal of amend-8 156, to provide for the printing of the Directory of the General Assembly; read third time and passed. 8 58, in amendment of section 8, chapter 17, g s; read third time and passed. S 169, in addition to chapter 110, g s; read third time and passed.

Sill, in addition to an act authorizing an engraved testimonial for Vermont soldiers; read third time and passed. Joint Resolutions—By Mr Newton of St. Albans: Wherens, J 8 Patterson, of Philadelphia, who has had charge of the Vermont State building during the recent Centennial exhibition, her won general good favor by his courtesy and attention to all who have visited it; therefore. Resolved by the Senate and souse of Represents ives, Th t the Auditor of Accounts is nereby authorized to draw an order on the Treasurer 1: fav r of J S Patterson for the sum of - dollars as a partia recognition by the State for his valuable services so generous y bestowed. Referred to the committee on ways and

By Mr Henry of Chester, flxing the pay of assistant sergeant-at-arm-, clerk, en-gineers, sweepers and watchmen for the present a ssion at three dollars per day; adopted on the part of the House. On motion of M. Cammings of Thetford, adjourned. EVENING.

H 3:7, to protect persons and property in the vicinity of water reservoirs; read third time and passed. H 203, to enable the Dauby East Village Union Society to dispose of its meeting house; read third time and passed. rustees in certain cases; read third time The committee on the grand list report-

a bill entitled "An act to provide for the taxation of deposits in savings banks or taxings bank and trust company; moved The motion was disagreed to and the bill laid over under the rule. S 59, to establish courts of insolvency and to provide for the equal distribution of the effects of in-olvent debtors. The committee on the junicially reported the

bili favorably. Mr Wood ridge of Vergennes said there is a necessity for the passage of this or some other bill of the kind, in view of the ibilities of the repeal of the bankrupt ect of Congress, to prevent the operation of our so called 'grao laws," by which one man can secure his entire claim to the exdusion of other creditors. We need this bill at this time as a protection to the bus-iness men of our state, and to prevent great wrong and great business depres-sion. The bill is as good a one ga could well be drawn, and is well guarded in its

provisions.

Mr French of Woodstock said this bill is similar to the insolvency law of Massachusetts, and its provisions are sale. So long as the bankrupt law of Congress is n force it takes the presedence State law; but should the bankrupt law be repealed we should need such a bill as this. He proposed to zenerd so that in case of the decease of the debtor the preceedings under the act shall be discontinued, and the debter's estate be settled in the probate court in the way provided by law for the settlement of deceased per-

ons' estate. Mr Batchelder, of Arlington, favored the proposed am adment and the bill.

Mr Ladd of Alburgh said he was opposed
to the bill and should vote against it. He did not object to its being perfected by the amendment prop sed, but it could not be made sufficiently perfect to meet andail of Hydepark moved to dis-

Mr Batchelder of Arlington said be be-lieved in the present state of business and property. We should not leave the peo-ple of the State without the protection of an insolvency law, in case the bank-rupt law should be repealed. It would lead to a di-astrons disturbance of the business inverests of the state.

Mr Ladd said that this bill was but another bank uptlaw, and it beined those so disposed to cheat their creditors by covering up their property.

The bill was in ther Invored by Mr Batchelder of Arington, Mr Woodbridge of Vergennes, Mr Stewart of Middlebury, Mr Wales of Burlington, and favored by Mr Ladd of Alburgh, and Mr Adams of Enosburgh. The question being on the motion to dismiss one bill, Mr Bandall of Hydepark, desended the yeas and mays which were taken ayes 20, nays 174, so the House refused to dismiss the vill. The question then recarred on the amendment proposed by Mr French of Wood-tock, and it was agreed to. Mr French also moved to amend sec 428, so as to allow that the costs in all suits

reading, under a suspension of the rule and p seed in concurrence, with proposals of amendment. Mr French of Woodstock called up H 120, changing the terms of the supreme court and moved that the first section of the bill be so amended as to provide for six sessions of the court in six different connties instead of two sessions, which smend-ment the Speaker decided to be out of order, the House having already amended the bill in this section so as to provide for but two sessions. He said he must then oppose the bill. The bill was favored by Mr Henry of Chester, Mr Di lingham of Waterbury and Mr Adams of Enceburgh, and opposed by Mr Wales of Burlington. On the question of the passage of the bill, Mr French of Woodslock demanded the yeas and mays, which were taken-ayes 90, navs 74; so the bill was passed.

and the bill was then ordered to a third

The riouse considered the Senate pro-posals of mendment to 88), for the es-tablishment and construction of a workhouse, and agreed to them.

H i28, to pay Wm H Preston; third teading ordered. Als Sig to ray Wm Quinlan. H 384, to pay Ashley Mort. H 384, to pay Archibald Dwinell. H 256, to protect fin in White river and its tributaries; and a large number of other similar bills. Mr Dillingham of Wate bury called up H 256, to pay Charles Margan the sum therein named, and the amendments proneed by the Senate were concurred in H 135, authorizing the keeping of a jail register, amended and read the third time

On motion of Mr Sprague of Brandon, adjourned. [Continued on fourth page.]

Barnum ys. Otter Creek. The Montpelier Journal, speaking of that seal recently found in Otter Creek,

How this seal came to make its home a thousand miles from its breeding ground, is, of course, conjecture. It seems probable that it came during the winter or early spring of 1876, as when the ice was upon lake and river it would seem to be more likely to stray away and lose its bearings,

Ra her than have the Journal rack its overtasked brain any further we will inform it, confidentially, that the seal was one of Barnum's; that it died when the great showman was en route to this city, last summer; that it was at once thrown away, and that it was not killed by anybody on Otter Creek, but was as dead as Julius Cæ ar when a hunter found it there-Free Press.